30 July 1963

Non-Bloc Sources of Information on the Sino-Soviet Dispute:

Information concerning the increasingly bitter and widening rift between the Soviet Union and Communist China has by now reached voluminous proportions. The open attacks by both sides in their press, because it does such damage to the Communist cause, presents a convincing picture of growing enmity. We do not rely only upon this evidence, however, in reconstructing the development of the dispute.

There is ample documentation in	
proving that the USSR began applying severe]
economic sanctions to China in mid-1960 and that these sanctions	
have done great damage to China's military establishment, economy	7,
and scientific development program. The USSR abruptly withdrew virtually all technical advisers	25X1
from China in mid-1960. This was reported by non-Communist	_
diplomats in Peiping at the time	
The	
fact that Moscow, also about mid-1960, stopped delivery to China	25X1
of up-to-date military equipment has been confirmed by a synthes:	
of information	

We are certain that China has no contemporary aircraft like the MIG-21, which the USSR has been willing to supply even to non-bloc countries such as India, Indonesia, and the U.A.R.

are many industrial projects on which construction was virtually suspended after Soviet engineers were withdrawn in 1960. These include aircraft factories, power plants, heavy machinery factories, and a gaseous diffusion plant. The Chinese economic slump, to which Soviet sanctions contributed, probably reached its lowest point in the winter of 1960-61, but it is reliably known,

the USSR gave only token aid then to its hard-pressed ally.

China, compelled to draw upon its own dwindling store of foreign exchange to buy Canadian and Australian grain, had almost nothing left over to finance the import of capital equipment which until 1961 had been a major category of imports.

The Sino-Soviet dispute has also had repercussions on the Chinese scientific development program, which until 1960 relied heavily on Soviet assistance. It is known that Soviet scientific advisers were included in the exodus of technicians in the summer of 1960.

no new Chinese students have been sent to Soviet scientific institutes since the 1959/60 academic year. Whether

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this occurred at Chinese or Soviet initiative is unknown, but its impact on scientific training will be severe because of. the inadequacy of Chinese domestic training facilities. may be noted that Chinese unwillingness to send students to Western universities, where they might defect, makes Peiping especially vulnerable to Soviet sanction of this type.

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The Sino-Soviet conflict has had, and continues to have, a deeply traumatic impact upon the various other Communist We have a large volume of informaparties around the world. concerning tion the effects of the dispute upon the various parties around the . world.

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The Soviet Union and Communist China have conducted their conflict within the many international front groups, such as

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the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Afro-Asian Solidarity
Committee, and the World Peace Council.
reports confirm the increasingly frantic efforts by
the enteropiets to gain complete control over these bodies.

Finally, very convincing evidence of the existence and effect of the dispute is contained in the diplomatic and military aid practices of the Soviet Union and Communist China. Each state has taken actions in these fields inimical to the interests be of the other, actions which will, difficult to reverse, and actions that will have a continuing long range effect. One good example of such actions is the supply by the Soviet Union of military aid to India which could be used by the Indians against the Chinese on their border. This military aid included advanced aircraft, MIG-21s, which the Soviet Union has refused to supply to Communist China.